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Chinese Overrun  
Vietnamese in  
Battle on Islands

By H.D.S. Greenway

SAIGON, Jan. 20 (UPI)—Chinese troops, supported by four MiG-21s, attacked and apparently overran the last South Vietnamese on the islands of the Paracel Archipelago, the South Vietnamese military command announced.

The Chinese first wrested apparent control of the disputed islands from the South Vietnamese yesterday when, South Vietnamese Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien said, the Chinese sent about 100 men and 11 ships—including a troop transport and a guided-missile destroyer—into the area of Duncan Island.

He said that each side lost a gunboat and that two South Vietnamese destroyers sustained light damage. The South Vietnamese force, Col. Hien said, was outmatched by the Chinese and retreated northward and eastward to the vicinity of Pattle, Robert and Money Islands.

On land yesterday, a South Vietnamese force tried to disembark at Duncan Island, but was forced to withdraw. The South Vietnamese command said that at least four men were killed and 20 wounded, and at least 250 were missing.

## Presumed Overrun

Today, Chinese troops landed on the islands of Pattle, Robert and Money, Col. Hien said, and were supported by four MiG-21s. After 20 minutes of fighting, the South Vietnamese lost radio communication with the troops.

"We presume our position on those islands were overrun," Col. Hien said.

Pattle Island was defended by a company of about 120 South Vietnamese marines. Robert and Money Islands each were defended by half a platoon of navy men, roughly 15 men on each island, Col. Hien said.

The Paracel Archipelago, more than 200 miles from the coasts of both South Vietnam and China, is claimed by both countries.

In Hong Kong today, Reuters reported that the Chinese news agency accused the South Vietnamese Navy of firing yesterday on Chinese patrol boats in the Paracel Archipelago after a series of armed provocations in the area. The agency said that a number of Chinese fishermen were killed or wounded by South Vietnamese.

The agency charged that, after sending ships and planes to intrude into Chinese waters and airspace over the Paracels since Jan. 15, "The Saigon authorities continued their provocations with redoubled efforts, ignoring Chinese repeated warnings."

For yesterday's battle, the Chinese agency said that Seagon troops attempted to occupy an island, but "Chinese fishermen of the island . . . demanded that they leave. However, the troops fired at the Chinese fishermen, killing and wounding a number of them. Driven beyond the limits of forbearance, the Chinese fishermen fought back heroically and repelled their attack."

South Vietnamese ships did not attempt to oppose today's Chinese occupation of the three islands, and, according to Col. Hien, South Vietnamese planes had not attempted to engage the Chinese.

Asked if South Vietnam had ceased military action at the islands, Col. Hien said, "For the time being, yes. But what will happen in the future we cannot tell you now."

He said that South Vietnamese ships were still in the area, but their main purpose now was to search for survivors of a South Vietnamese escort ship which had been missing since yesterday. The ship was carrying about 100 men.

The Chinese now have 14 ships

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Kassir Arafat (left), leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, being briefed in Cairo yesterday by Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy on agreement with Israel. Mr. Arafat and PLO Executive Committee later clashed over the accord. Story on Page 2.

## Following Up Pullback Agreement

## Kissinger Relays Syrian Ideas...

By Marilyn Berger

TEL AVIV, Jan. 20 (UPI)—U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger made an unscheduled stop in Israel today on his way home to the United States to drop off some Syrian negotiating ideas that might possibly lead to an overall Arab-Israeli settlement.

There were strong hints that the Syrian-Israeli impasse over prisoners of war—the main obstacle to negotiations—might be on the way to a solution.

Senior U.S. officials traveling with the Kissinger party said nevertheless that any Syrian-Israeli talks would be much more complex and tougher than the

agreement signed on Friday.

After the discussions in Damascus with President Hafez al-Assad, Mr. Kissinger said that the Syrian leader had made "some very constructive suggestions" on a disengagement and on an overall Arab-Israeli settlement.

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Senior U.S. officials traveling with the Kissinger party said nevertheless that any Syrian-Israeli talks would be much more complex and tougher than the

successful Egyptian-Israeli negotiations in which Mr. Kissinger served as the go-between.

Two basic reasons were cited:

• Mr. Assad does not run a one-man show like Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. The government is considered far less stable and he must get the concurrence of a large number of others with power for what he does.

• The Golan Heights is a much smaller, more compact area than the Sinai Peninsula. There is much less "give" for the creation of buffer zones between the two sides. Israel regards the heights as an essential defense line to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## ...Sadat Explains Accord to Arabs

From Wire Dispatches

ABU DHABI, Jan. 20—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat arrived here tonight, his sixth stopover on a tour of Arab states begun on Friday night, to brief the United Arab Emirates government on Egypt's military disengagement accord with Israel.

Mr. Sadat was welcomed on arrival from the neighboring Persian Gulf state of Qatar by Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan, Foreign Minister Ahmed al-Suwaidi and other top ministers.

Asked what was Egypt's role in Syrian-Israeli disengagement, he said: "As I said in Aswan: we are committed, and the American secretary of state is publicly committed, to the idea that the next stage—not subject to any debate—is the disengagement of troops

steps toward a Middle East settlement must be the disengagement of Syrian and Israeli troops in the Golan Heights.

Mr. Sadat addressed a news conference after four hours of talks with Kuwaiti ruler Sheikh Sabah al-Salem al-Sabah today.

Asked what was Egypt's role in Syrian-Israeli disengagement, he said: "As I said in Aswan: we are committed, and the American secretary of state is publicly committed, to the idea that the next stage—not subject to any debate—is the disengagement of troops

on the Syrian front."

Mr. Sadat made no comment about the tenor of his talks with Kuwaiti leaders, except to say they had been "brotherly."

Before visiting Kuwait, Mr. Sadat already had been to Saudi Arabia for talks with King Faisal

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Egyptians and Israelis Agree  
On Pullback-Phases Schedule

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Jan. 20 (NYT)—The Egyptian-Israeli talks on the Golan, in a three-hour meeting on the Suez Canal road, today reached a general agreement on the timing of several phases of disengagement of their military forces on the Suez Canal front, according to Lt. Gen. Enzo Siliario, the commander of the UN Emergency Force.

The Israeli forces will begin pulling back from the west bank of the canal on Friday, the Israeli chief of staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar, said today on his nation's radio. He said, Reuters reported from Tel Aviv, that his troops would supervise both armies' pull-back.

Gen. Siliario, who presided at today's meeting, said that the military talks will continue at a lower level for the next three days and that Lt. Gen. Mohamed Abdel-Ghany Gamasy of Egypt and Gen. Elazar will meet again Thursday for a final session.

The Egyptian-Israeli agreement signed Friday gave the military five days to work out the technical details of the disengagement, which is to begin within 48 hours after completion of the military tent at the Suez road's Kilometer 101.

The Israeli withdrawal from the west bank is expected to take about three weeks, according to reliable sources. The entire disengagement operation, including the Israeli withdrawal from their east bank corridor and the thinning out of Israeli forces behind the lines they will ultimately occupy, must be completed within 40 days after its start, under the agreement signed Friday.

south of the Suez-Cairo highway, and the withdrawal will reopen the road to Egyptian traffic.

Gen. Elazar, who spoke on the radio after today's meeting with the Egyptian chief of staff, said that each stage of the Israeli withdrawal would be matched by an Egyptian move to thin out their troops and weapons east of the canal, and UN officers will supervise both armies' pull-back.

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No True Violations

CAIRO, Jan. 20 (UPI)—There have been no violations of the cease-fire along the Suez front since the disengagement agreement was signed, UN spokesman Rudolf Stajduhar said today.

Egypt will begin reconstruction of cities along the canal's west bank within the next few days.

Egypt's Reconstruction Minister Osman Ahmed Osman said,

Arabs to Meet  
On Resuming  
Supplies to U.S.

BEIRUT, Jan. 20 (UPI)—

The Iraqi News Agency said today that it expected Arab oil-producing countries to resume normal production and oil supplies to the United States following the signing Friday of the Egyptian-Israeli troop disengagement accord.

Reporting from Cairo, the agency said a decision to this effect would be made at a meeting of 10 Arab oil ministers scheduled for Cairo on Tuesday.

"It is expected that Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries will resume their oil supply to the United States," the agency said.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing went to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

The Common Market's Executive Commission met in an emergency session today in Brussels. After the three-hour meeting it issued a communiqué saying:

"The commission considers that the situation created by France makes even more evident the need for a closer cooperation of the economic policy measures of the member states. It will take appropriate measures immediately."

"This event follows a series of grave difficulties, the accumulation of which is provoking a serious malaise for the community. With regard to this, the commission warmly urges a declaration covering all the major aspects of community life at the present time and in the perspective of the future."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing went to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

The former head and founder of Investors Overseas Services is in Geneva to attend a prison

It was the second day for release by bail by the 65-year-old former financial wizard of offshore mutual funds who was arrested in May on charges of fraud, dishonest management, forgery and incitement to speculation.

Mr. Nixon said he will renew

his request to Congress tomorrow

for legislation to tax any windfall profits of the oil companies.

Senators implied, and Soviet

sources have hinted, that each side would present new proposals in the stalled talks in Vienna on limiting strategic arms.

The new budget request for nuclear arms, which is expected to total \$19 billion, is reported

as a typical bureaucratic compromise. The Pentagon is to get the new arms, at least contingently.

And the State Department is to get flexibility in negotiations with

Moscow to ban, limit or reduce

most of these arms.

Senate critics of the administra-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

France to Float Franc  
For Six-Month PeriodSome Nations  
Shut Money  
Marts Today

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Jan. 20 (IHT)—To soften the anticipated impact of the huge rise in oil prices, the French government yesterday effectively devalued the franc by allowing it to float.

The extent of the devaluation will be set by the free play of market forces, although the government will intervene as it sees fit to "maintain an orderly market."

It was announced today that the German, Dutch and Belgian foreign-exchange markets will be closed tomorrow, but the London market, the most important in the world, will be operating as usual, a spokesman for the Bank of England said. The French market also was expected to open tomorrow.

The de facto devaluation results from the government's surprise announcement that for six months the Bank of France will not be obliged to support the value of the commercial franc on the foreign-exchange market.

The major benefit, Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said, is that the move will "protect our monetary reserves." These now total close to \$8 billion and will be needed to pay for the higher cost of oil imports—which the minister earlier this month estimated would soar from 15 billion francs last year to 45 billion francs (about \$8 billion) this year. And, he estimated, the nation's trade surplus would have to rise 18 billion francs this year if this bill were to be paid without drawing down the nation's gold and foreign-currency reserves.

Thus, the government does not want to see its reserves melt away in support operations for the franc on the foreign-exchange market.

Second Advantage

The second advantage he cited in last night's speech is the freedom to follow an economic policy "aimed at maintaining a high level of exports and a high level of industrial production and employment without the constraints of how such a policy might affect the value of the franc on the foreign-exchange market."

The decision to float the commercial franc is a major setback for the European Economic Community's hopes for a monetary union and a common currency by

He declared in a 15-minute radio address that this "personal, voluntary conservation is the single most important reason for our success so far" in coping with fuel shortages aggravated by the Arab oil embargo.

He warned, however, that even if the oil embargo is eased and prices go down, "we must continue to move forward toward achieving a capacity for self-sufficiency in energy right here at home."

He took exception to the reports alleging that the current energy crisis is a phony one, declaring: "The shortages are genuine; they may become more severe, and they are potentially dangerous."

The President said "the heart of the current emergency" is the fact that the United States cannot make up from foreign sources the entire difference between the 11 million barrels of oil it produces and the 18 million barrels it uses on a given day.

The shortage, he said, threatens to cut 2.7 million barrels a day for the first three months of 1974. This is one reason the administration is calling for continued conservation of energy and pressing for the embargo's end.

The President gave a list of government actions to combat windfall profits by oil companies and demand a better oil market.

Most of the actions had been announced previously by Administrator William E. Simon of the Federal Energy Office and other officials.

Mr. Nixon said he will renew his request to Congress tomorrow for legislation to tax any windfall profits of the oil companies.

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sources have hinted, that each side would present new proposals in the stalled talks in Vienna on limiting strategic arms.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Nixon Says Success in Saving  
Fuel May Preclude Rationing

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2

## News Analysis

## Pullback Seen Shifting Balance to Egypt

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (NYT).—However the Israelis may assess the disengagement agreement from a diplomatic and political point of view, from a military point of view Israel's withdrawal from its major bridgehead west of the Suez Canal, and Egypt's retention of positions on the eastern bank and of bridges across the canal, appear to shift the strategic balance in Cairo's favor.

"Taking away that Israeli force is like removing a pistol at the heart of Egypt," an American military expert said.

The Israeli withdrawal, he added, would also free the approx-

imately 18,000 men of the Egyptian Third Army who have been largely cut off east of the canal since October and would allow them to regroup and be re-equipped.

Some officials also argued that the disengagement agreement might have an adverse military effect on the long-range position of the United States and its Israeli allies.

## Advantage for Russia

These sources pointed out that, if, as many believe, the agreement led to the reopening of the Suez Canal, the Soviet Union would reap an important strategic advantage. Russian naval forces

in the Indian Ocean, once the canal was open, could be drawn from the Black Sea fleet, based at Sevastopol, instead of the Pacific fleet at Vladivostok, a saving of about 2,800 miles.

In the Sinai Peninsula, the main battleground in three Egyptian-Israeli wars, it seems clear that the Israeli forces have traded an offensive position for one that, while perhaps more secure, is primarily defensive.

The new Israeli position, the line of hills through which the Gidi and Mitla passes run, would be easier to defend than the bulging bridgehead west of the canal. But once the UN emergency force is in place, the Israeli forces at the passes will offer no direct deterrent to the Egyptian Second and Third Armies astride the Suez Canal.

Those armies could constitute a threat to Israel. Once reinforced, and the Third Army rearmed with new Soviet weapons, they could concentrate west of the canal as they did in 1967 and October.

## UN Force's Life

In that situation, the life expectancy of the UN force becomes important. The force's existence depends on a renewal after six months of the Security Council resolution of Oct. 27, covering arrangements for the 7,000-man force.

"It calls for the consolidation of the national attitude on the Syrian front and for solidarity with the Palestinian resistance in rejecting the American solution aimed at liquidating [the Palestine case]," the spokesman added.

"It asserts the right of the Palestinian people to pursue their struggle to liberate their homeland and determine their own future on their territory."

The spokesman said the Executive Committee would convene the PLO's Central Council in an emergency session to discuss the situation arising from the latest developments.

**Irak Newspaper Attack**

BAGHDAD, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—The Iraqi government newspaper al-Jumhuriya yesterday attacked the disengagement agreement signed by Egypt and Israel and called on the Arab masses to resist.

In an editorial quoted by the Iraqi News Agency, the paper said:

"The agreement is a serious prelude to opening the way to an overall surrender solution with the Zionist enemy, bilaterally between Cairo and Tel Aviv or with the participation of other Arab parties of the basis of this humiliating formula."

## Sharon Quits Israeli Army

TEL AVIV, Jan. 20 (UPI).—Reserve Maj. Gen. Ariel Sharon, who led Israeli forces across the Suez Canal in October, quit his command today and said the agreement with Egypt was a strategic and political defeat for the Jewish state.

Clad in civilian clothes, Gen. Sharon told a news conference hours after he left his division on the west bank of the waterway:

"The Egyptians have won something they never dreamed they could get in their lives."

## Continue to Struggle'

The PLO spokesman added: "The Executive Committee, criticizing bilateral partial solutions, affirms that it will continue to struggle to prevent the Hashemite [Jordanian] authorities from concluding any surrender solution that will lead to dividing Palestinian territory between it and the enemy and to the total liquidation of the Palestine case."

The statement was the first comment by the PLO on Friday's agreement. It was quoted by the Palestine news agency Wafa.

Earlier yesterday, two commando organizations—the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine—had attacked the agreement.

The agency said Mr. Arafat

sent a cable to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat denouncing the statement and declaring that the committee meeting which issued it was illegal.

Last night, a spokesman for the Executive Committee had said:

"This bilateral partial solution will lead to consolidating the positions of Israeli and American imperialism by drawing Egyptian fronts out of the conflict one after the other."

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The Executive Committee drew the attention of the Arab states

to the seriousness of such solutions" and to the need for renouncing them, he said.

"It calls for the consolidation of the national attitude on the Syrian front and for solidarity with the Palestinian resistance in rejecting the American solution aimed at liquidating [the Palestine case]," the spokesman added.

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Issues

## More Maneuverable Soviet U.S. Developing New Type Warhead

By John W. Finney

ASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (NYT).—The Defense Department has been developing a new type of missile warhead that can maneuver to avoid enemy defenses and eventually home in with high accuracy on such targets as missile sites.

In the acronyms of the world of the Pentagon, the new warhead is known as MARV, for maneuverable re-entry vehicle. It represents the third generation

of a family of multiple warheads that the United States has developed for its strategic missiles.

First there was the MRV, or multiple re-entry vehicle, representing a fairly rudimentary approach, in which a few warheads on a missile were fired like shot-guns pellets to fall on a target area.

Then there was the MIRV, the multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicle, using a far more sophisticated technique in which the missile releases the

warheads so they will go to widely separated targets.

Now there is the MARV, a warhead that can be maneuvered to change course during the final part of its trajectory as it approaches its target.

Noted in Quarterly

The official baptism of the new warhead, the birth of which has long been rumored, occurred in a footnote to the Defense Department's latest quarterly report to Congress on the costs of major weapons programs. The report noted that there had been a \$221-million increase in the Trident missile-submarine program to pay for "an advanced development effort for MARVs."

The warheads will go "top of the long-range missile that is being developed for the Trident submarine, the first of which is to go into operation in 1978."

The footnote on the new warhead was made public yesterday by Rep. Les Aspin, D., Wis., who called the development of the weapon "either foolish or dangerous or both."

It was the first official confirmation that the warheads were under development. It also provided an indication that, despite all the recent warning of Defense Department officials about Soviet missile developments, the United States was still maintaining an advantage in warhead technology.

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## 'Small Incident' at Sea

"The big wars in world history," commented a South Vietnamese military spokesman in reference to Saigon's caution in the Paracels affair, "were often started by small incidents, so we have to weigh our decisions carefully." The point was well taken, and the Saigon government's position commendable. But of all the ominous "small incidents" with which history is studded, few are less explicable than that which set Chinese and South Vietnamese at one another's throats in the South China Sea.

The Paracels archipelago has long been disputed by the two governments. It lies almost equidistant from the South Vietnamese coast and that of Hainan, the big Chinese island off the shores of North Vietnam. Economically, except for fishermen and the still unexplored possibilities of oil in that area, the Paracels seem valueless; strategically, the islands composing the group are too small to count much, except for coast-watching operations. A small South Vietnamese garrison and weather station were long the only evidences of human habitation there. Yet suddenly last week Peking announced its sovereignty over the islands: Saigon responded that it would defend them, and a confused bit of fighting ensued.

The use of Chinese force across the Yalu, against Tibet and in the disputed Indian frontier territories is fresh in memory. But Peking has of late seemed anxious to present a different image to the world—as the friend

of national liberation and revolutionary movements, to be sure, but one who preferred diplomacy in its own dealings with neighbors. Indeed, in the wake of the Sino-American détente, there have been so many euphoric accounts of the new China that, except in the Soviet Union, it seemed to be assumed that Mao's regime was a kind of peaceful rock among the swirling animosities of today's world.

In this context the battle for the Paracels assumes a symbolic importance far beyond any practical value of those bits of land that rise above the South China Sea. For North Vietnam, which has a long frontier with China and whose coast is dominated by Hainan, Chinese possession of the islands extends the range of a presumably friendly but still alien big brother. For South Vietnam the loss of the islands is a blow to its prestige, at a time when competition with the North is intense. The United States strongly desires a peaceful settlement, according to the State Department, but is "not involved." Any exertion of force by the huge mass of China, however, even, or perhaps especially, when it involves so odd a target as the Paracels, is a matter of far more than local concern. China has been very volatile in the UN on a number of matters in which its direct concern seemed small. It would be interesting to hear what the Chinese representatives might have to say at Turtle Bay about the South China Sea.

## Desperate Defense

The case of the Watergate tapes last week left the White House in the embarrassing position of having to insist that President Nixon had not personally erased 1 1/2 minutes of recorded conversation between himself and H. R. Haldeman. This kind of denial was reminiscent of Mr. Nixon's earlier statement to the nation that "I am not a crook." It is indicative of the American people's loss of confidence in Mr. Nixon that his staff now finds it necessary to assert that the President did not, with his own hands, destroy vital evidence.

Expert testimony leaves little doubt that the evidence was destroyed not by accident but by design, while the tape and the machine were in the custody of the President's office. Whoever erased the words which are known to have concerned the Watergate scandal could have done so only to protect the President.

\* \* \*

The record of contradictions that led to the present juncture is clear. It can best be told in the President's own words:

• On Aug. 29, 1972, Mr. Nixon said in a news conference: "What really hurts is if you try to cover up."

• On April 30, 1973, Mr. Nixon said in a broadcast address: "We must maintain the integrity of the White House. And that integrity must be real, not transparent. There can be no whitewash at the White House."

• On May 22, 1973, Mr. Nixon said: "With his selection of Archibald Cox . . . as the special supervising prosecutor for matters relating to the case, Attorney General-designate Richardson has demonstrated his own determination to see the truth brought out. In this effort he has my full support."

• On Aug. 15, 1973, Mr. Nixon said: "Not only was I unaware of any cover-up, but at the time, and until March 21 [1973], I was unaware that there was anything to cover up."

That last statement must be reread in light of the fact that the erased eighteen minutes were part of a conversation that took place on June 20, 1972—nine months

before the date on which Mr. Nixon said he had first become aware that there was "anything to cover up." It was the erased conversation that marked the beginning of the President's awareness of the cover-up. Throughout this period, the President made repeated efforts to stall or frustrate or confuse every investigation into the relationship, if any, of the White House to Watergate.

\* \* \*

Vice-President Ford has now stooped to follow Mr. Nixon's propaganda line of portraying the present investigations as "an all-out attack" by "a few extreme partisans" intent on nullifying the President's 1972 election mandate. The charge, absurd on the face of it, strangely echoes the theme developed by Mr. Nixon at San Clemente last August, when he said: "There are a great number of people in this country that would prefer that I do resign . . . people who did not accept the mandate of '72 who do not want the strong America that I want to build . . . It is astonishing to hear Mr. Ford, as Mr. Nixon's natural successor in the case of the President's resignation or impeachment, charge that Mr. Nixon's "extreme" opponents might wish to nullify the Republican mandate by replacing a Nixon administration with a Ford administration.

The impression left by last week's events is that the Nixon redoubt is now reduced to defense of an untenable position. As the sordid case of former Vice-President Agnew clearly demonstrates, the public is no longer to be deceived by tough-talking defiance. The American people know that their country suffers immeasurably from any delay that puts off the final resolution of an intolerable crisis of confidence.

The responsibility or effective action now rests on Congress, the special prosecutor and the courts. The latest bombshell of the willfully destroyed evidence should be recognized as an unmistakable signal that the case of Congress and the American people against President Richard M. Nixon is ineluctably drawing to its climax.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Accord in the Middle East

The constructive role played by President Sadat cannot be overemphasized. He is the first Arab leader from any country to help bring about an Israeli withdrawal, however modest, from territory they had conquered. His critics in the Arab world need to remember this, especially those who, like Col. Qaddafi, specialize in words rather than action.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

\* \* \*

Why has the Jerusalem government approved so hurriedly so disadvantageous a text? Simply because Mr. Kissinger has furnished the Israelis formal guarantees worth more in their eyes than the concessions they had vainly expected from Sadat . . . It is true that Mr. Kissinger has

solemnly assured his allies that his country from now on feels obliged to guarantee the existence and security of the Jewish state and has made this known to the Russians. It is in this direct involvement of the United States in Middle East affairs, more than in the accord, that Israel finds its only reason for hoping and dispelling the heavy fear of having made a suckers' bargain.

—From *l'Aurore* (Paris).

\* \* \*

The opportunity was too good for Mr. Nixon to demonstrate that Watergate turpitudes did not prevent him from fulfilling his self-assigned task: that of great world pacifier. He naturally did not miss it, at the risk of being accused of strutting in borrowed finery and stealing Henry Kissinger's show.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

\* \* \*

PARIS—It was about a century ago that the first effort in modern times was made to explore the Sahara Desert. Since then other attempts have been made, but none of them have been what one could call completely successful. It remained for the automobile to conquer the great sandy waste, and that it has done, proving the most satisfactory vehicle for desert travel and superseding the camel, and the fearless Arabian steed.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

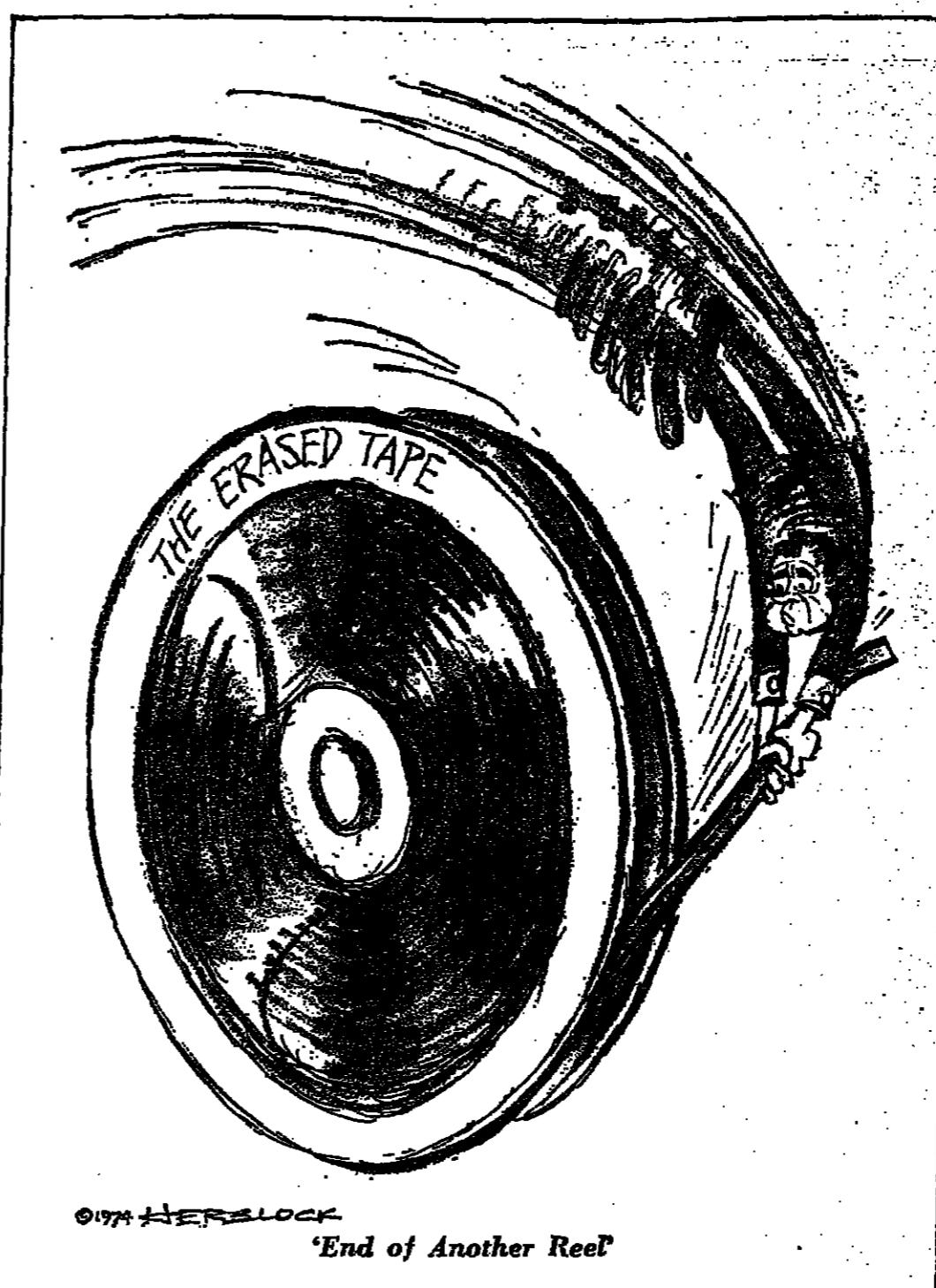
January 21, 1899

LONDON—The Daily Mail says: "One is glad to be able to set at rest all the conflicting rumors regarding Sir Henry Irving and his plans for the Lyceum, by stating on authority that Sir Henry will, before going to America, reopen the Lyceum early in April, in company with Miss Ellen Terry with a play M. Sardou has written for him on the subject of Robespierre." The article goes on to say that Sir Henry is expected back from the seashore sometime this week.

#### Fifty Years Ago

January 21, 1924

PARIS—It was about a century ago that the first effort in modern times was made to explore the Sahara Desert. Since then other attempts have been made, but none of them have been what one could call completely successful. It remained for the automobile to conquer the great sandy waste, and that it has done, proving the most satisfactory vehicle for desert travel and superseding the camel, and the fearless Arabian steed.



'End of Another Reel'

## A Long, Long Trail Awaiting

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The fact that Henry Kissinger broke the logjam in the Middle East is in itself no mean accomplishment, but it would be a mistake to confuse this fact in any way with peace. Even in the simplest sense of absence of war, peace is not yet on the horizon.

Secretary Kissinger did produce his indefatigable energy what one French newspaper called a semi-success for Egypt (after its semi-defeat on the battlefield) and a semi-defeat politically for Israel after what had been, militarily, a semi-victory.

President Sadat has managed to dislodge the Israelis from considerable territory seized in 1967, which is in itself a justification for his policies of fighting and negotiating. The United States, for its part, has gone far toward re-establishing at least a partial credibility among the Arabs.

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## Regime's Foes Divided

## Basque Terrorists Receiving Little Aid From Spanish Left

By Henry Giringer

BILBAO, Spain, Jan. 20 (UPI).—The Basque terrorists who assassinated the Spanish premier last month are getting little support here from other leftist groups that are equally opposed to Generalissimo Francisco Franco's government, but which disapprove of the Basques' methods.

Conversations with Communists, Socialists, Trotskyites and other leftists as well as with representatives of ETA, the Basque nationalist organization, reveal some of the weaknesses of Spanish opposition forces, divided by rivalries and jealousies as well as by discord over ideology and strategy.

Even in the Basque separatist movement itself, divisions are evident. The only common sentiment among all the groups is dislike for the late premier, Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco, and obvious satisfaction at his passing.

Here in the capital of the heavily industrialized Spanish Basque country, a Communist leader stressed the importance of mass action and said: "The people rejoiced in Carrero's death but they did not participate in this blow against the regime." A Trotskyite who was once a member of ETA—the initials stand for the Basque words for Basque Nation and Freedom—said the killing had "paralyzed all mass activity here."

Across the frontier shortly after the assassination, in the back room of a French café, a member of a Basque group's military front, the section that has claimed responsibility for the killing and which has been so identified by the Spanish government, said: "The attack was not an isolated act. We will strike again where and when we can."

The militant had taken refuge in the French Basque country with a large number of his comrades—a situation that has caused severe strain between the two governments and has led to strong pressure on France to prevent the Basques from using its territory as a refuge and base of operations. The Spanish authorities are understood to have

## France Said To Negotiate Kuwait Deal

KUWAIT, Jan. 20 (UPI).—Kuwait and France are negotiating an arms-for-oil deal similar to the one agreed to between France and Saudi Arabia earlier this month, the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Watan said yesterday.

The newspaper said the deal will be announced during a visit to Kuwait by French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert which starts Jan. 27.

In Paris, a spokesman for the French Foreign Ministry today declined to comment on the report.

## Three-Year Deal

France and Saudi Arabia have agreed to a deal under which Saudi Arabia would provide France with 200 million barrels of crude oil over the next three years, reportedly in return for weapons, technological assistance and industrial machinery.

Reports from Paris said Mr. Jobert will sign the agreement when he visits Saudi Arabia later this month.

The Beirut newspaper Al Anwar today quoted "informed sources" as saying that Italy and Saudi Arabia will also conclude an oil deal similar to that between Riyadh and Paris.

The newspaper also reported that Lord Balfour, minister of state for Middle East Affairs at the British Foreign Office, will also conclude a similar oil deal with the United Arab Emirates during his current tour of Persian Gulf states.

**Gasoline Up in Poland**  
WARSZAWA, Jan. 20 (UPI).—Gasoline prices in Poland went up by nearly 100 percent today in accord with a government decree issued yesterday.

A liter of regular gasoline now costs nine zloties (45 cents) instead of five zloties (25 cents) and a liter of high octane, 11 zloties (55 cents) instead of 6.50 zloties (33 cents). The new prices are the equivalent of \$1.70 a U.S. gallon for regular and \$2.08 a gallon for high octane.

France Asks UN Talks

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 20 (UPI).—France has proposed a world energy conference to be held under UN auspices, a UN spokesman said yesterday.

Details of the proposal were not immediately available. The spokesman said the text of the French note will be made public here tomorrow.

## Russia Denies Report Of Oceanic A-Test

MOSCOW, Jan. 20 (AP).—The Soviet Union has denied reports that it plans to conduct an underwater nuclear test in the Indian Ocean.

The government news agency, Tass, said that "newspapers in some countries have recently published false reports" that such a test was planned.

Tass said specifically that the Hindustan Times of India and the Madrasagar Prog. news agency of the Malagasy Republic "fell victim" to this "fabrication."

furnished lists of people they consider particularly dangerous and are preparing to ask for the extradition of some in connection with the assassination.

## Fear of Repression

In the Spanish Basque country, the dominant note is fear of heavy repression, but the authorities' reaction has been relatively moderate. The government formed by Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, a former police official and public prosecutor, has even talked of measures of political liberalization, as if to emphasize how isolated the separatists and their activities are.

Leftists complain that ETA's acts are not well thought out politically and are in many cases counterproductive. The Communist said his party sought through slow, patient action in factories and neighborhoods to organize mass support. He made it plain that, like the Communists in France and Italy, the Spanish Communists had abandoned violence as a political method and believed that individual acts of terrorism had a dampening effect on mass action.

At least two occasions have been cited as examples of how the Basque group's methods have interfered with mobilizations sought by leftists. Adm. Carrero Blanco was assassinated on Dec. 20, the day when a trial of 10 underground labor leaders began in Madrid. Efforts to organize demonstrations and work stoppages, particularly by the Communists, were halted by the killing, with most people fearing a harsh government reaction. Leftist demonstrations in support of labor and political freedoms, scheduled for the week after, also were canceled.

ETA is not the only group that has shown a lack of coordination in the Spanish opposition. A Socialist showed little enthusiasm for what he considered essentially a Communist cause when he asked: "What was so special about this trial?"

On one point, the oppositionists, with the notable exception of ETA, have been able to get together. In hundreds of factories, labor is out for bigger increases to offset the tremendous inflation. Last fall, the various groups, seeking to circumvent the official unions, completed a common platform that is being presented to management throughout the Bilbao area.

With the government attempting to limit wage increases, the prospect for labor conflict has increased.

As for the Basque group, its goal is essentially political—the formation of an independent state comprising the four Spanish Basque provinces and the three in France.

The Basque militant said the only groups that his organization would work with were those recognizing Basque independence. "We will not work with groups that are Hispanic in outlook," he said, indicating that he considered the Communists so.

## 5 Basques Win In French Court On 'Exile' Order

BAYONNE, France, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—Three Spanish Basque refugees charged with ignoring a government order to move to northern France were acquitted here Thursday and two others got suspended sentences for defying a similar order in October.

The five, along with seven other Spanish Basques, had all appealed against an order on Jan. 1 which sent them into internal exile from the Basque country of France.

The police crackdown on Spanish Basques followed a clandestine press conference near Bordeaux late last month by four hooded men claiming to be members of the Basque separatist organization, ETA, who said they were responsible for the assassination of Spanish Premier Luis Carrero Blanco in Madrid on Dec. 20.

A three-man tribunal here ruled under French law the men's appeal—yet to be heard—superseded the expulsion decree.

French Out 2 Basques

SAINT-JEAN-DE-LUZ, France, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—Two French members of the Belgian parliament were arrested here today shortly before they were to attend a Spanish Basque refugee's meeting and told to leave the country.

Willy Klinbers and Walter Lutten said they had planned to discuss the plight of ethnic minorities in Europe at the meeting.

## Russia Denies Report Of Oceanic A-Test

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Tass said specifically that the Hindustan Times of India and the Madrasagar Prog. news agency of the Malagasy Republic "fell victim" to this "fabrication."



United Press International  
FROSTY IMAGE—A rowing statue of the late John R. Kelly, Sr., the father of Princess Grace of Monaco, looked like this during the recent cold spell in Philadelphia.

## Energy Measure Named

## Condition for New Coalition Is Set by Belgian Socialists

BRUSSELS, Jan. 20 (UPI).—Belgium's Socialist party confirmed today that it would join a new government coalition only if the state gets the right to intervene in the nation's energy sector.

The three-party ruling coalition of Socialist Premier Edmond Leburton resigned yesterday because a Belgian-Iranian oil-refinery had been closed, State Department officials said yesterday.

King Baudouin accepted the resignation of Premier Leburton and his Socialist, Social-Christian and Liberal coalition. The king asked Mr. Leburton to remain in a caretaker role until a new cabinet is formed. The action became academic after Mr. Leburton and the eight other Socialists in the 22-member cabinet resigned on Friday night.

Some Socialist leaders said that only new elections could clarify the situation, but Social Christians and Liberal party spokesman questioned the contention. They said the three-party coalition remained the best party for governing.

The Leburton coalition, the 22nd government since the war, controls 163 of the 212 parliamentary seats. Without the 61 Socialist seats, the Social-Christians, who have 67, and the Liberals, with 34, do not have a majority.

Willy Claes, the outgoing Socialist minister of economic affairs, confirmed in a television debate today the condition he set yesterday for Socialist cooperation in the government—a basic reform of the energy supply system and the right to set up state enterprises.

The \$200-million refinery, which was to be built in the Liege area, for the first time would have given the state direct control of part of the country's oil supplies, which represent 60 percent of Belgium's energy resources.

The deal collapsed when the National Iranian Oil Co. reaffirmed its withdrawal from the project on Friday, because the Belgian government had requested new negotiations on some points of the original cooperation agreement, concluded in 1972.

The Belgians missed a Tuesday deadline for accepting the project because of an extended cabinet session to work out details.

In Tehran, the NIOC announced yesterday that it canceled the project because of the Belgian government's new conditions, the AP reported. Parviz Minas, vice-chairman of the NIOC, said that the conditions requested for renegotiation included the

## Guerrillas Raid Argentine Army Unit, 5 Killed

Buenos Aires, Jan. 20 (AP).—At least five persons were killed today when between 60 and 70 leftist guerrillas disguised as soldiers and traveling aboard Argentine Army trucks seized the 2,000-man army garrison at Asul for seven hours. Included among the dead are the head of the tank regiment, his wife and another soldier, the army said.

A government communiqué said five soldiers were injured, three seriously, and that two guerrillas were killed. Presumably more slain or wounded terrorists were taken along by their fleeing comrades. Asul is 150 miles south of Buenos Aires.

The communiqué also said Lt. Col. Jorge Roberto Ibarra, chief of a military unit at Asul, was taken hostage, but it did not say whether he was released by the escaping terrorists, who shot their way past roadblocks.

The communiqué said the guerrillas belonged to the People's Revolutionary Army, Argentina's largest and best organized underground leftist group.

In September, the People's Army tried to seize an army medical corps, headquarters in downtown Buenos Aires, but failed. One soldier was killed in the shooting and three were injured. Ten guerrillas were arrested.

## U.S. Vice-Consul

## Roughed Up In Leningrad

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP).—Unidentified Russians roughed up American Vice-Consul David W. Schorer on the streets of Leningrad earlier this month and a protest led by the Socialist ministers no other choice but to resign.

Deputy Premier Leo Tindemans of the Social Christian party and Willy de Clercq of the Liberal party both said in today's television debate that they agreed in principle with a state venture in the oil sector, but that their parties wanted firmer guarantees from the NIOC about a long-term supply of crude oil at competitive prices.

U.S. officials in Moscow said they do not know what provoked the attack or how many persons were involved.

With only 10 percent cloud cover, both were described as of good quality.

It was the 1973 picture that was reproduced last week by the space newsletters, with a detailed interpretation of various installations at the launching complex.

The unusual photograph of the Baikonur complex, taken by the Earth Resources Technology Satellite from 360 miles above earth, was first displayed Jan. 9 in Defense Space Business Daily, a Washington newsletter. The publisher, Space Publications, Inc., later also printed the picture in its two other newsletters, Space Business Week and Soviet Aerospace.

A spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said, in answer to inquiries, that it was obligated, as an "open, peaceful agency," to put all information from the satellite into the public domain regardless of the national security policies of particular nations, such as the Soviet Union.

American relations with the Soviet Union in the space exploration field are particularly sensitive because the United States does not wish to jeopardize a joint manned space mission planned for 1975. The NASA spokesman said total disclosure of the earth resources pictures had been decided on after "long, agonizing debate" within the government.

Users can purchase the satellite photographs of any part of the world from geological survey's EROS data center in Sioux Falls, S.D., by specifying the geographical coordinates. EROS stands for Earth Resources Observation System.

A recent inquiry for photographs of the Balkomir area, east of the Aral Sea, at 46 degrees N. and Long. 63 degrees 20 minutes E., was fed into the data center's computer. It reported that two pictures were available, one taken Sept. 5, 1972, with 20 percent cloud cover, and a better shot taken March 16, 1973.

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And just for the record, Emery books and confirms all the space and all flights.

## Obituaries

## Bishop Stephen F. Bayne, 65, An Episcopal Church Leader

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP).—The Right Rev. Stephen F. Bayne, 65, a long-time leader in the Episcopal Church in the United States and a former executive officer of the worldwide Anglican Communion, died Friday in a hospital while vacationing with his wife in Puerto Rico.

He had been the first vice-president of the 3.3-million-member church in charge of its national programs before resigning in 1970 to teach theology.

He had served from 1968 to 1969 as the first executive officer of the Anglican Communion, by appointment of England's archbishop of Canterbury.

In that post, Bishop Bayne was the central liaison officer among 19 national and regional Anglican denominations, with a total of 45 million members.

Earlier he was bishop of the diocese of Olympia, covering the western part of the state of Washington, where he was consecrated bishop in 1967.

Bishop Bayne was the author of "Gifts of the Spirit," "The Optional God," "In the Sight of the Lord" and "Christian Living."

He was president of the New York Post in 1968 to become a freelance writer, he had established a reputation as a forceful reporter and a columnist who never avoided confrontation with the sports establishment. Later, he became sports editor of Look magazine and turned more to writing books.

His best-known book is "Ball Four," an inside look at baseball that he helped provide in collaboration with Jim Bouton, former New York Yankee pitcher.

## Louis de la Serna Espina

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP).—Louis de la Serna Espina, 67, Spanish physician and authority on space medicine, died Friday after major heart surgery.

A former sports editor of the Daily Mail, he had written for the London Evening Standard since 1968.

## Bill Shakespeare

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20 (AP).—William V. Shakespeare, 61, the trackback for the University of Notre Dame in the 1950s, died Friday.

Mr. Shakespeare was showed around in a stretcher Jan. 11 while returning from a hospital where he had been visiting an American citizen. But he was not beaten and is in good health, officials said.

Mr. Shakespeare, then 21, fought back from a deficit of 12-0 in the first half to make the score 18-18, with less than a minute to play and Notre Dame on State's 10-yard line. But Payne had to be carried off the field with an injury.

It came Mr. Shakespeare, then in his senior year, to take over the Notre Dame offense. Thirty seconds remained. He tried one forward pass. It failed. But the next pass was caught in the end zone by Wayne McPhee. Final score: Notre Dame, 26; Ohio State, 13.

It was the only game that Ohio State lost that season.

Mr. Shakespeare attended high school in New York City's Staten Island, and the people of that



Bishop Stephen F. Bayne

## Trial of Jews Ends in Oslo After 2 Weeks

OSLO, Jan. 20 (UPI).—The trial of six Jews charged in the slaying of a Moroccan ended today and the seven-member court retired to decide on the verdict.

The verdict in the two-week trial will be announced by the end of January, court sources said.

The Jews are

Only 'Sources' Were 'Well-Informed'

## Pentagon 'Spying' Affair Leaves Trail of Confusion

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON (UPI)—It has been a wondrous and confusing two weeks in the annals of Watergate journalism. If there was a grave national security issue at the heart of the alleged Pentagon spy ring tale, as the President and his attorneys have indicated, the secret was still secure with the network of "well-placed" or "informed" or "authoritative" anonymous sources who have been talking to reporters.

Other Issues Depend on Outcome

### Impeachment to Dominate Congress in Second Session

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Whatever the 93d Congress does in the second session that opens today, it will be remembered for its handling of one historic item—impeachment and the future of President Nixon.

The subject will dominate Congress and even influence how it handles other issues, such as the energy crisis, tax reform and election campaign reform.

In any case, the President's standing with Congress and the power of the executive vs. the power of the legislative branch will continue to be a major issue.

By the end of the session last year, the President's influence over Congress had dramatically waned.

Congressional Quarterly notes that Mr. Nixon won only 50.6 percent of the votes on which he took a position during the last year, fewer than any president had won in the 30 years since the journal began measuring presidential support.

Whether the President can win battles on energy, housing, trade reform and other matters will depend to some extent on how he appears to be faring in his biggest battle of all—to turn back the move for impeachment.

### Emergency Powers

One of the first problems facing Congress will be passing energy legislation to give the President emergency powers to implement rationing and fuel-allocation programs. The last-minute attempt by Congress to clear the legislation before adjourning last year failed on the issue of limiting windfall profits for the oil industry.

A compromise conference report ran into a filibuster by oil-state senators. When the windfall-profits section was stripped from the bill, it passed the Senate but the House refused to accept it. Now, without facing an adjournment deadline, the Senate could seek cloture against a filibuster.

Other energy legislation facing Congress includes:

• A bill to establish a Federal Energy Administration, pulling together all programs dealing with the fuel crisis, which the Senate passed and sent to the House after curtailing the powers which Mr. Nixon requested for the agency.

• A bill to speed the construction of deep-water ports to receive huge oil tankers, which has not been acted on by either body.

• Legislation to provide for the "de-regulation" of natural gas, which Mr. Nixon requested but which has yet to reach the floor of either house. The outlook for the bill, which would cause a sharp increase in the price of natural gas, is cloudy.

Legislation authorizing \$72 million for production of oil from Elk Hills Naval Oil Reserve and exploration of a reserve on Alaska's North Slope awaits action by the House.

With the energy crisis a main concern of both Congress and constituents, investigations into how real the crisis is are bound to continue, along with demands



Sen. Henry M. Jackson

that the oil industry disclose the amount of its reserves.

In a related area, Congress held up a conference report providing \$800 million in operating subsidies for urban mass transit because it feared a presidential veto.

### Economic Controls

In economic matters, the simple extension of the wage-price controls voted by Congress last year expires April 30 and the fight over strengthening controls and freezing prices is expected to resume.

The President vetoed a minimum-wage bill which would have increased the hourly wage to \$2.20 after June 30 for most workers. Some version of the bill may be brought up again in an attempt to compromise.

The House Ways and Means Committee, having finished with trade reform, is expected to take up tax reform early this year.

The trade reform bill, granting broad presidential powers to negotiate trade agreements, passed the House, but with provisions forbidding the President to grant trade credits and preferred status to the Soviet Union unless it drops its restrictive emigration policies. The Senate, with Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., leading the fight, is expected to demand the same restrictions.

In the Senate, a filibuster successfully held up consideration of a legal services bill, which would create a new National Legal Services Corp. as a substitute for the legal services program of the Office of Economic Opportunity. The President proposed to place restrictions on lobbying and political activities of poverty service lawyers and the House, in passing its version, restricted those activities even further. The Senate will again consider the bill later this month and seek to shut off the filibuster.

### Campaign Financing

In response to Watergate, the Senate passed a campaign financing reform bill that placed limits on expenditures and contributions in federal campaigns and created an Elections Commission to enforce the law. The House Administration Committee has been accused of stalling on the bill, but its chairman, Rep. Wayne Hays, D., Ohio, has promised some action early this year. A proposal for public financing of campaigns passed the Senate but was stalled by opposition in the House and a Senate filibuster prevented the bill from going to conference.

Concerned by polls showing deteriorating public confidence in Congress, the legislative branch will take steps to reform itself.

A bill which would return to Congress significant control over the budget passed the House and awaits action by the Senate. The bill would require Congress to choose between spending priorities, set up a procedure for handling the budget and create two new budget committees.

The House will consider this spring a proposal to streamline and restructure its committee system, abolishing some committees, like the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, creating a new committee on energy and generally redistributing jurisdictions.

"rinky-dink," as other informants insisted.

It all seemed to boil down to which paper you read and what informed sources they quoted.

When the spy story broke under bold banner headlines, informed sources were claiming that Adm. Thomas Moorer was receiving documents stolen by military subordinates in the White House.

### Tap and Countertap

Then, the Chicago Sun-Times reported that an aroused Mr. Kissinger, the President's senior NSC staffer, ordered a wiretap in the office of then-Secretary of Defense Laird. The Sun-Times further reported that before the Laird tap was installed, a "bug" was planted in the White House office of Kissinger aide Wayne Smith, an NSC analyst privy to strategic arms and Vietnam secrets.

And so there unfolded in the press the specter of a full-scale cloak-and-dagger struggle between the White House and the Pentagon, with secrets spilling out as a by-product of the hostilities.

Was the alleged military spying episode the much-advertised national security matter cited by the President and his lawyers in connection with the White House "Plumbers" investigation by federal Watergate prosecutors?

Yes, some sources told The New York Times and The Washington Post. No, said other sources to both newspapers.

It was a crucial difference. The White House had invoked the danger of a national security breach when it sought last summer to discourage criminal indictments of key aides associated with the "Plumbers" activities—specifically, John D. Ehrlichman, Charles Colson and Egil Krogh. So The Washington Post was informed, at any rate.

The White House said that its concern in the military spying episode was that it involved "deliberate leaks to the media" of sensitive information of interest to foreign powers.

### Leak to Columnist

This was presumably an allusion to the leak of minutes of White House meetings, chaired by Mr. Kissinger, on the administration's strategy in the Indo-Pakistani war during December, 1971. It was this series of meetings during which Mr. Kissinger was quoted by columnist Jack Anderson as announcing that the President favored a policy of "tilting" toward Pakistan.

The main consequence of the leak to Mr. Anderson was to confirm what was already publicly evident from the pattern of the Nixon administration's diplomacy toward the crisis on the subcontinent that official U.S. policy was tilted toward Pakistan. The Pakistanis had been important brokers in arranging for Mr. Nixon's trip to China.

Mr. Anderson said in a recent column that the "Plumbers" investigation of the leak led to discovery of the alleged military spying episode.

But there has been no explanation by the White House of what national security interest might be endangered by prosecution of the White House special investigation unit that operated under Mr. Ehrlichman's overall direction.

Journalistic and public confusion over the details and the seriousness and significance of the spy story seemed to stem from the varying sources tapped by reporters.

### Highest Concern

Some White House officials registered the highest concern with a presidential aide contending that Mr. Nixon wanted it kept secret to protect the "whole military command structure" according to The New York Times.

Last Sunday, "senior officials" in the White House, Justice Department and FBI told The Washington Post that the White House had made unwarranted use of the national security issue to restrict investigation of the "Plumbers."

The Times appeared to reach a similar conclusion. Its sources say that the spying episode had been blown out of proportion.

Then, FBI sources told The Washington Post that the only information picked up on the tap of one of the prime military spying suspects, Yeoman 1st Cl. Charles Radford, was a series of obscene phone calls made by an associate of the yeoman's.

The Pentagon came up with its own preliminary finding on the document-snatching affair.

There was some overstatement and some impropriety," Defense Department spokesman William Beecher said, "in the liaison activity between the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the National Security Council."

Mr. Beecher caulked, however, that Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger still "ain't satisfied that he's got the whole story."

Now, it might be added, is any newspaperman who has covered the concerning series of events. And certainly not the reader.

And the secrecy with which Mr. Pompidou



Associated Press

Jacques Chaban-Delmas addressing the national congress of Gaullists in June, 1970, when he was premier.

## Chaban-Delmas: An Eye On the Elysée Palace

By Alan Tillier

PARIS (UPI)—His friends report that Jacques Chaban-Delmas likens his present position in French politics to a nuclear submarine lying under the polar ice-cap—hidden but ready for action.

The analogy is interesting besides revealing the state of political preparedness of the former French prime minister (1969-72). The three French nuclear submarines have as principal mission, now that the Gaullist "all-directional" defense has been virtually dropped, the defense of France from an external Communist threat.

The mission of Mr. Chaban-Delmas is the defense of his country from what he sees as an internal threat posed by the alliance of the French Communists with the Socialists.

"Catastrophe" is his word for the consequences of the former French prime minister's (1969-72). The three French nuclear submarines have as principal mission, now that the Gaullist "all-directional" defense has been virtually dropped, the defense of France from an external Communist threat.

The weekend saw Mr. Chaban-Delmas not only showing himself at the France-Ireland rugby match but also commenting on the game on radio in the sporting terms he carries over to politics.

Since Socialist contender François Mitterrand can campaign openly, Mr. Chaban-Delmas' obligation to adopt a reasonably low profile could be considered a serious handicap.

But an astute observer of the scene says the campaign rules differ widely in the United States and France. "A French candidate must secure support in Paris, but then all he needs is a plane and 10 men for his campaign," he said.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas has looked after the first condition. A constant stream of politicians and "notables" (a French term for men with power and influence) flows through his small ground-floor office in the Rue de Béthune on the Left Bank.

The man who greets them is a few shades grayer and has a few white hairs, but he remains remarkably youthful in appearance. As a Resistance general aged 31, he looked nearer 20. It is hard to believe he is on the edge of 60. "I can hardly believe it myself," he tells friends. "I constantly look myself up in the 'Who's Who' to make sure I'm really 58."

### Fitness' Fanatic

Visitors see he is obviously fit and ready to go. He remains a fitness fanatic, has a daily work-out, strictly adheres to nothing for a man who is mayor of Bordeaux and he will literally leap over a windowill to show that the old spring is still there. It is one of his political weapons.

He is committed to picking up a new society where he left off. From that he introduced a new sense of governing in France and that he launched a new dialogue between groups and classes. He sees the need for more sweeping changes. He would like to reshape France's huge administrative machine, notably by cutting up the big Finance Ministry ("A state within the state") and he wants to extend to all Frenchmen the revolutionary "permanent training" scheme whereby anybody can take paid leave for study course. He is emphatic that he will "liberate" France.

Three months after leaving office, Mr. Chaban-Delmas regained what he calls "my pep." He looked good, too, in the polls. Now most Paris insiders think it highly likely that he will bounce back in sportsman's style—as successor to President Pompidou in the 1976 presidential election or perhaps in an earlier election.

The kingmakers of the Gaullist establishment—Michel Debré, Olivier Guichard, Alexandre Sanguineti and Roger Frey—have given him the nod. They see him as the best compromise candidate on the center-right and certainly the only one from the Gaullist majority with any "credibility" among opposition voters.

The remarkable change of attitude of the Gaullist rank-and-file deputies was best illustrated by a cartoon which showed them flocking anew to Mr. Chaban-Delmas crying: "Your 'new society' was not so bad, after all."

Mr. Chaban-Delmas' speech at the Gaullist congress in Nantes last fall, in which he relaunched his basic political idea of "conciliation" between government, capital and labor and called strongly for a European political executive, earned long applause.

The presidential contender does not disagree with assessments of his vote-gathering ability and thinks he could win several million Socialist and Radical Socialists at the polls by saying to them: "Why take the risk?" (with the Communist-Socialist union).

The contender has always prided himself on his timing—timing in affairs of the heart, of sport (he is a former tennis and rugby champion) and of state. The timing of any public announcement that he is a candidate is complicated by the secrecy with which Mr. Pompidou

has always been particularly bad news for the consumers. A car owner in France is paying more than 40 cents a gallon additional for gasoline, in Italy 30 cents, in Germany 15 cents. Only in the Netherlands is gasoline rationed, more for political than economic reasons.

What will be the view of the French in a presidential run-off between Mr. Chaban-Delmas and Mr. Mitterrand? Mr. Chaban-Delmas has the edge in charm. He has this bubbling "let's-be-happy" philosophy which may be just what the French need. Or it may be considered "dépêche" (out of place) or not enough given the state of the world.

## INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

Prices Up, Jobs Down

## Can Europe Pay for Its Oil?

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

ROME (NYT)—In the three months since the Arabs began using their oil weapon to influence a settlement favorable to their cause in the conflict with Israel, profound changes have taken place in Europe's economy.

Before the outbreak of the October war in the Middle East, boom conditions were widespread, and many expected a slowdown in 1974. No one was much worried about being able to pay his bills and keep his job. The fear of an oil shortage, even though there now seems to be plenty in Europe, and the staggering increases in the prices of oil which is the far more serious concern at present have shaken the confidence of Europeans in their economic future. All the non-Communist industrial countries are affected, and this has compounded the problem.

Usually when the economy of one nation or region is weakening, it can find a trading partner somewhere in the world with an active economy and growing market. Now, for the first time since World War II, the economic indicators of all the industrial countries are pointing downward.

It does not make any difference whether you are American, Japanese or European. If you read in the papers that there's a shortage of oil, if your government urges you to conserve fuel and even orders you to stop driving on Sundays, if you find that it suddenly costs you 20 to 40 cents more for a gallon of gasoline, you're not likely to be anxious to buy a new car.

Perhaps even more than the United States, the economy of Europe is powered by the automobile. One in 10 jobs is dependent, directly or indirectly, on the health of this industry. Auto sales are off sharply—there was a slump of about 50 percent in Germany in December—and manufacturers in one country after the other have cut production, laid off workers and put men on short time. Sales of bicycles, unicycles, roller skates and midget cars are up, but this is no particular spur to employment.

The weekend saw Mr. Chaban-Delmas not only showing himself at the France-Ireland rugby match but also commenting on the game on radio in the sporting terms he carries over to politics.

The consumer in Europe is afraid of bad times ahead, and is therefore not spending. And he remains a good deal of a saver, for the oil state will following recent price increases.

Several industrial countries, in particular France, Britain, Italy and Japan, are competing for oil supply contracts with the Middle East producers.

French and American arms salesmen are now fighting for new contracts in Kuwait. The French are proposing Mirage jets for the Kuwaiti Air Force, while the U.S. is offering F-4s or F-105s.

Among the inducements are commitments by the industrial countries to participate in the economic, technological and military development of the producer countries.

The oil states of the Persian Gulf are especially interested in military development, and even though Washington is not competing for oil supplies or at least not openly—it is the United States that is the principal arms supplier in the region.

### Abu Dhabi's Jets

Meanwhile, practically every government in northern Europe has stopped importing foreign labor, and in some cases foreign workers numbering about 7 million have already been sent home. Some of the 2.5 million "guest-workers" in Germany have simply disappeared when they tried to go back after the holidays.

In Germany, where during the last two decades unemployment has rarely been more than 500,000, the jobless figures are already at 800,000 with forecasts of 800,000 by the end of the month

## Eurobonds

AMC's Unique Security Clause Tied to Issue's Poor Reception

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Jan. 20 (UPI)—It's difficult to decide which fear to protect themselves against, investors have obviously opted to sit out the guessing game as long as possible.

The big worry is that the fall-out from the oil crisis—the energy as well as the quadrupling prices—will tilt the anticipated economic slowdown in the major industrial countries into a blown recession, if not worse. This would lead to lower interest rates and normally, investors would be expected to rush into bond market now to get into high-yielding securities before the downturn hit and interest rates dropped.

But the other worry is that rates will continue to soar, in part due to the higher cost of inflation of the money supply as the major nations act to combat the threat of a recession.

High inflation makes higher rates more attractive for lost purchasing power of their bonds.

It is no surprise, then, that very little new money is flowing into the Eurobond market. Rather, long-term Eurodollar deposit rates, which are well over 9 percent, are considerably more attractive than what is available in the new-issue part of the bond market.

These deposit rates, which can run in several days to several weeks, offer a flexibility of never seen that is highly prized in these uncertain times and either these short-term rates drop or the outlook clears the money normally available in the bond market will remain stale.

Nevertheless, a fair amount of business was concluded last week

in the dollar side of the bond market. This is probably explained by the fact that many annual interest payments on outstanding bonds are paid on either Jan. 1 or Jan. 15, ballooning the availability of investable funds.

Although the \$25 million offering from American Motors carried the most attractive terms—a coupon of 9 percent—it faced the worst. The issue was priced at a very steep discount of 97—meaning investors were asked to pay \$970 for each bond with a face value of \$1,000. In terms of yield, this is equal to a bond issued at par with a coupon of 9 3/8 percent. And in terms of cost to the company, it would have been cheaper for AMC to choose the latter terms (as the interest it pays is a deductible business expense), although for prestige it chose to stick to the 9 percent coupon.

However, initial quotes in the secondary market had the bonds being bid for at 95 and asked at 96, indicating the issue was badly placed and not sought after despite the very high yield.

One possible explanation for this very bad aftermarket is the curious security status of these bonds.

It is possible to either secure a bond issue with a specific plant or piece of equipment or to simply not secure the paper. In fact, the latter option is the most often used. However, in that case, the borrower almost always promises that if further debt issues are floated and secured the previously-issued unsecured debt will become secured too.

In the AMC loan, this "negative pledge" proviso applies only to issues made outside the United States. Thus, if the company floats a domestic U.S. loan which

## Economic Indicators

## WEEKLY COMPARISONS

Commodity Index	Jan. 11	Jan. 4	1973
Consumer price index	113.17	112.54	104.9
Steel production	57,714,000	57,807,000	55,450,000
Total loans	\$113,337,000	\$114,497,000	\$94,167,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,332,000	2,847,000	2,238,000
Auto products	132,125	130,464	215,073
Daily oil prod. (bbls)	9,053,000	9,129,000	9,371,000
Freight car loads	492,247	465,210	469,697
Electric power, kw-hr	36,358,000	34,938,000	38,111,000
Bank failures	100	161	161

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Dec.	Prior Month	1973
Employed	85,888,000	85,888,000	82,768,000
Unemployed	4,426,000	4,266,000	4,485,000
Industrial production	126.5	127.3	121.1
Personal income	\$1,069,500,000	\$1,078,400,000	\$882,600,000
Money supply	\$285,700,000	\$285,600,000	\$255,500,000

Source: Federal Reserve Board. Imports and exports are for December.

is secured there will be no obligation to secure this offshore borrowing—which means that it will always rank as the lowest of the company's outstanding debt.

Neither Deutsche Bank manager of the issue, nor Lehman Brothers, co-manager, were able to explain why this unusual wording was chosen for the security pledge. Nor could they explain

why it had not been spelled out in the invitation telers, although it is clearly noted in the offering prospectus.

The wording is of more than just passing interest. With the U.S. Interest Equalization Tax scheduled to be completely eliminated this year, it is widely assumed that U.S. bond investors will turn to the Eurobond market for the paper of U.S. companies which generally carry more

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

## The Economic Scene

## The World's Energy Crisis (Cont'd)

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (NYT)—With the annual oil bill of the industrialized nations increased by some \$50 billion and the oil costs of the underdeveloped countries rising by an unbearable \$10 billion, the stage is set for devastating consequences everywhere—reduced economic activity, intensified inflation, higher unemployment, deprivation of all kinds, disruptive and divisive economic and political policies and staggering payments deficits in many lands. Bankruptcies of several nations are a real and imminent threat—unless the course of events is changed rapidly.

It was that realization that lent such urgency to last week's meeting of the Western finance ministers in Rome. It was scheduled some months ago to try to hasten the progress toward a new monetary system of stable, but adjustable, currencies. The oil crisis put that objective into the background somewhat while the Western world's financial leaders wrestled with the more immediate problem of payments disequilibrium.

The discussions in Rome were fruitful and generally constructive, offering hope that political leaders recognize the world's growing interdependence and the need for an orderly and constructive process of policy formulation through international collaboration, as Dr. Witteveen suggested. They agreed to avoid acting competitively against other countries.

While little of a concrete nature as a possible solution to the energy nightmare emerged from the Rome meeting, the ground may have been paved for some meaningful actions later on. The ministers discussed possible means of increasing the resources of the IMF to permit it to play

a more helpful role for countries in financial distress and they affirmed their determination to cooperate further and coordinate policies.

All to the good, but there has to be some determined and imaginative follow-up. Perhaps this will emerge at the Feb. 11 meeting in Washington of the oil-producing nations as the oil-consuming nations and the oil-consuming nations and the oil-consuming countries converge.

The United States has the task of convincing the rest of the world that, despite its own relatively better position with

respect to dependence on foreign

oil, this country will not profit from that advantage.

Some overture to share U.S. fuel supplies (coal as well as oil) and technology with nations in a more desperate situation ought to be made now, even if somewhat belatedly. The United States could well afford to take such action.

It is in a much better position to conserve energy than others; it depends on fuel imports for only 15 percent of energy needs (half from the Middle East) and it is a much larger user of energy than others. This country has only 6 percent of the world's population but it uses 23 percent of the world's energy.

Even more important, perhaps, the United States must spearhead the drive to locate and develop new sources of energy for the future. "My job is to keep America awake on that score," William E. Simon, the nation's energy administrator, said last week.

It has to be realized, too, that Europe, Japan and all other nations facing a drain on their monetary reserves because of the quadrupling of oil prices in recent months must rely even more heavily on their export machineries to try to offset their tremendously increased fuel costs.

That means world trade must be facilitated and steps must be taken to convince the Arab oil states that a rollback in the dollar price of their oil is necessary—and possible because the dollar has appreciated so much since the middle of last year. It is now back to its pre-valuation level of two years ago at the time of the historic Smithsonian agreement on currency adjustments. One monetary authority estimated last week that the dollar's appreciation would permit a cutback of

## New York Stock Market

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (NYT)—The stock market returned to higher ground last week, despite a sharp decline in the final day of trading, which followed a government report of a slowdown in the "real" gross national product during the last quarter of 1973.

As measured by the Dow Jones industrial average, the market advanced 13.90 points for the week to close at 853.47. Friday's profit-taking trimmed 16.69 points from the week.

The market's activity was marked by bargain-hunting by investors who sought some of the recently-neglected issues. Among the stocks in this category that participated in the gains were du Pont, up 5 1/4 points; J.C. Penney, 4 1/2 points; Polaroid, 5 points, and Upjohn, 3 5/8 points.

The market's big gain of the week occurred Thursday, when heavy trading followed reports of the planned disengagement of Israel and Egyptian troops. By the close of that day, the Dow-Jones average was up 16.07 points.

On Friday, growing congressional criticism of oil companies' profits led to widespread selling in the oil and oil-field service groups. Among stocks that took losses during the day were Exxon, Phillips, Atlantic Richfield, Ohio Standard, Halliburton and Schlumberger.

Another of the day's losers was Pennzoil. The decline followed a statement by the corporation that it had decided against building a 200,000-barrel-a-day refinery in the Gulf Coast "at this time."

In the bond market, a heavy schedule of financing helped push long-term corporate bond rates to their highest level since last summer. High-grade utility bonds were selling at close to 8 1/2 percent before receding slightly by the end of the week.

Treasury bills also advanced and were at one point selling for close to 8 percent.

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 6)

## Over-Counter Market

## Sales In Net High Low Last Close

## Sales In Net

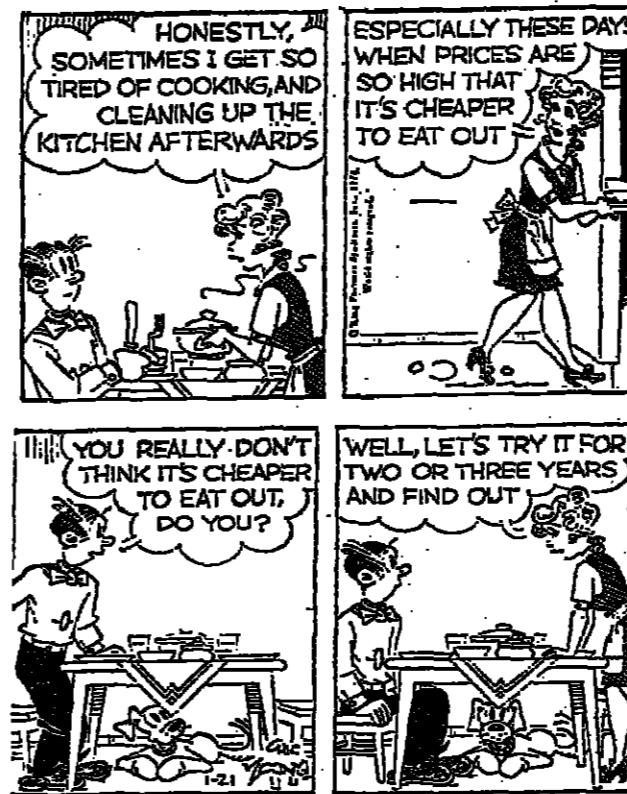
## Forward Contract Exchange Co. Ltd.

Jan. 21, 1974	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	
Class	74	74	74	74	
AbbL	614170	26	1713	8712	8712
Abb Co	845785	2	852	852	852
AlfaRsi	22547	2	462	462	462
AlfaPw	520000	14	105	103	103
AlfaPw	712000	100	124	101	101
AlfaPw	712000	9	97	97	97
AlfaPw	712000	11	99	99	99
AlfaPw	712000	32	104	102	102
AlfaPw	712000	33	105	103	103
AlfaPw	712000	35	105	103	103
AlfaMtg	8479	16	974	974	974
AlfaMtg	8479	4	72	72	72
AlfaMtg	8479	12	75	75	75
AlfaMtg	8479	20	85	85	85
AlfaMtg	8479	21	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	22	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	23	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	24	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	25	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	26	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	27	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	28	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	29	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	30	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	31	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	32	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	33	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	34	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	35	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	36	82	82	82
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AlfaMtg	8479	54	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	55	82	82	82
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AlfaMtg	8479	57	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	58	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	59	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	60	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	61	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	62	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	63	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	64	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	65	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	66	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	67	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	68	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	69	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	70	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	71	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	72	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	73	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	74	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	75	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	76	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	77	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	78	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	79	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	80	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	81	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	82	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	83	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	84	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	85	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	86	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	87	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	88	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	89	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	90	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	91	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	92	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	93	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	94	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	95	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	96	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	97	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	98	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	99	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	100	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	101	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	102	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	103	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	104	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	105	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	106	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	107	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	108	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	109	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	110	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	111	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	112	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	113	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	114	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	115	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	116	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	117	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	118	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	119	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	120	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	121	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	122	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	123	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	124	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	125	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	126	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	127	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	128	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	129	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	130	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	131	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	132	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	133	82	82	82
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AlfaMtg	8479	135	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	136	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	137	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	138	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	139	82	82	82
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AlfaMtg	8479	142	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	143	82	82	82
AlfaMtg	8479	144	82	82	82
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## BLONDIE



## CHESS

By Robert Byrne

The dissemination of the story in recent years has vastly improved the subtlety of positional play, so that opening systems and entire games revolve about the exploitation of such weaknesses as isolated center pawns.

Whereas Siegbert Tarrasch, 60 years ago, and Max Euwe, 35 years ago, reveled in the possession of the isolated center pawn, the attitude of the present generation is best summed up by Bent Larsen, who would rather not be caught dead with one.

Nevertheless, Bobby Fischer, who gave a marvelous demonstration of how to take advantage of the static weakness of the isolated pawn in game 7 of his Candidates' match with Tigran Petrosian in Buenos Aires in 1971, pulled an amazing turnaround, revealing the camping power of the isolated center pawn which he used to defeat Boris Spassky in the 21st and final game of their 1972 world championship match in

Sincere, but inept.

Fischer's catholic approach to positional themes has eluded his most ardent emulators, including the entire younger generation. Even in constricted positions, facing attack, the idea of opening up the game is rejected by them if it involves accepting an isolated center pawn. Thus Zvorko Vranešić of Canada, refusing to seize his chance for salvation, fell under a smashing mating attack by Kim Commons of the United States in the Chicago International Tournament.

The exchange variation of the Caro-Kann Defense (3 PnP, PpP, 4 B-Q3) Commons chose supposedly leads to a balanced game in which Black maintains his center pawn, yet Fischer sprang a trap on Petrosian for a sharp victory in Belgrade in 1970. It was sensible for Vranešić to develop Black's problem bishop with 7 ... B-N5 and to get rid of it with 9 ... BxN,

cutting off the Black king's flight, with 29 B-N5! Commons gave Vranešić no chance to survive on 29 ... N-Q2. Commons could have finished sharply with 30 B-R5! BxB; 31 Q-Bch, K-K2; 32 Q-N5ch. P-B3; 33 PpPch.

However, after 29 ... KR-B1? Commons's 30 Q-B8ch forced Vranešić's resignation, since 30 ... BxQ; 31 RxBch, K-N2; 33 B-B6 mates.

Commons drove back the Black forces with 15 P-KN4! and 16 B-KB4, re-establishing his grip on K5, while Vranešić again wasted time with 17 ... P-QN4, instead of readying for the White attack with 17 ... N-Q2. With all of his pieces aimed at the Black king, Commons systematically opened the KR file by means of 21 P-R5! and 22 PpP.

Cutting off the Black king's flight, with 29 B-N5! Commons gave Vranešić no chance to survive on 29 ... N-Q2. Commons could have finished sharply with 30 B-R5! BxB; 31 Q-Bch, K-K2; 32 Q-N5ch. P-B3; 33 PpPch.

However, after 29 ... KR-B1? Commons's 30 Q-B8ch forced Vranešić's resignation, since 30 ... BxQ; 31 RxBch, K-N2; 33 B-B6 mates.

KARO-KANN DEFENSE

White Commons Black Vranešić White Commons Black Vranešić

1 P-K4 P-QB3 11 Q-O-0 P-QR3 21 P-R5 Q-K3

2 P-Q4 P-Q4 12 Q-K2 P-RP 22 P-QP N-Q2

3 PpP PpP 13 B-K3 23 P-B3 N-K2 24 P-B3

4 B-Q3 N-QB3 14 Q-Q1 25 K-N2 N-B4

5 P-B3 P-B3 15 Q-B2 26 K-N3 P-N3

6 B-KB4 B-N5 16 B-KB4 27 K-N1 K-B1

7 N-B3 B-N5 17 Q-R1 28 R-R1 KR-B1

8 QN-Q2 N-B3 18 N-K5 29 B-N2 KR-B1

9 P-KR3 B-N5 19 Q-B2 30 B-B6

10 N-B5 Q-Q 20 P-KR4 Q-R3

11 Q-B8ch

12 B-B6

13 R-B8ch

14 K-K2

15 K-K1

16 K-K2

17 K-K1

18 K-K2

19 K-K1

20 K-K2

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141 K-K1

142 K-K2

143 K-K1

## Wins, 71-70, After a Comeback

## Notre Dame Rally Stops UCLA Streak at 88

Gordon S. White Jr.  
UTH END, Ind. Jan. 20 (UPI).—UCLA's record 88-game winning streak came to an end yesterday on the same court where the Bruins had last three years ago.

A surprising and thrilling unbeaten Notre Dame had an 11-point deficit and went down in the last three minutes into a 71-70 victory.

Right Clay took a jump shot in the right corner and the went through for the winning shot with 20 seconds remaining.

The Irish held on in a wild race to beat the school that been the National Collegiate champion for the last seven years nine of the last 10.

A crowd of 11,343 fans in Notre Dame's Athletic and Convocation Center was almost there. It was a few seconds before registered, apparently, and then the fans swarmed the court, smothering the Irish players and coach Digger Phelps in wild undergraduate enthusiasm.

The Irish will obviously move from No. 2 to No. 1 since the study pools, replacing UCLA, which has been No. 1 since the

semifinals of the 1968 National Collegiate Athletic Association championship tournament. The victory came 20 days after Notre Dame's football team became the No. 1 team by beating Sugar Bowl.

However, the basketball team will have to fight to retain its lofty spot because it meets UCLA in a return game next Saturday night at Pauley Pavilion in Los Angeles.

What made the victory more impressive was that the Irish beat the "Walton Gang," with Bill Walton playing the entire 40 minutes and playing very well. That UCLA could not get the ball to the big redheaded at the end was a telling factor after Clay's shot.

Walton injured his back seriously in a fall during a game at Washington State last Monday, and had missed the last three UCLA victories. He played yesterday with an elastic corset. He scored 24 points, had nine rebounds and intimidated Notre Dame throughout.

This was the first time Walton or any of the other Bruins had tasted defeat as varsity players. Walton, Tommy Curtis and Keith

Wilkes are the outstanding seniors who went a long time before losing.

UCLA, which led by 43-34 at haltime and by 17 points twice in the first half, was in front, 70-68, with 3 minutes 32 seconds to go. Phelps called time out 10 seconds later and ordered a press.

John Shumate connected on a hook shot over Walton with 3:07 remaining. But nobody could believe that this was the beginning.

### Finley Reported Ready to Sell A's

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20 (AP).—We expect to soon be

owners of the Oakland A's," a San Francisco advertising executive said Friday on behalf of A's owner Charles O. Finley.

"We are going to make an offer shortly that we believe will be fully acceptable to him," said John Hayes.

Finley revealed recently that because of poor health, he is willing to sell the American League baseball team that has won two straight world championships.

Now Wilkes tried to score on a drive, but he fouled Brokaw on those late key plays. Wooden said, "They were close calls and could have gone the other way."

of the end for the national champions.

Shumate, strong and quick at 6 feet 9 inches and 235 pounds, stole the ensuing UCLA in-bounds pass right under the basket and easily scored again. Now the crowd sensed something and began hollering, "Shoo! Shoo!" for Shumate.

UCLA made the in-bounds pass this time, but at midcourt Adrian Dantley, an amazing freshman, stole the ball from Curtis and went in unchallenged for the basket that cut the margin to 70-65.

UCLA tried something different, with Wilkes making a long, upcourt pass to Curtis. Curtis was behind Martin, who fell. But when Curtis got the ball, he ran with it and Notre Dame gained possession of the turnover.

The Irish worked for a good shot by Gary Brokaw and the score was 70-67. Dave Meyers went in for a layup for UCLA, but was charged with traveling. Again Notre Dame scored on the turnover as Brokaw hit a short jumper. The place went wild.

Now Wilkes tried to score on a drive, but he fouled Brokaw on those late key plays. Wooden said, "They were close calls and could have gone the other way."

The Irish wanted to work the ball to Shumate with less than 45 seconds remaining. But Shumate wasn't open, so Brokaw got the ball to the open man, Clay, who hit on the jump shot and felt into the crowd as he came down.

After the game, coach Phelps said, "Sure it was a great victory, but what we want most of all is a bid to the NCAA championship, so each game means as much as each other game as they approach. Undefeated isn't so much as not losing too many to lose that bid."

Notre Dame has a 10-0 record this season and is 13-1. This was only the sixth defeat for UCLA in the last eight seasons during which John Wooden's Bruins have won 218 games.

Wooden said, "Once we got the game, I think the record is relatively meaningless. We knew it would end sometime. Now we have to earn our conference to defend our national title."

Then the UCLA coach said, "The travel call against Curtis and the charge call on Wilkes were important." Asked if he objected to the officials' calls on those late key plays, Wooden said, "They were close calls and could have gone the other way."



**NARROW ESCAPE**—A week after the United States had its football championship, France's toughest and fastest athletes took the field and beat Ireland, 9-6, Saturday in the opening match of the Five Nations Rugby Union tournament. The French won in the last minute on a penalty kick of 40 yards by Jean-Louis Berot before a crowd of 45,000 at the Parc des Princes. In photo above, Frenchman Max Barrau escapes with ball. In another Five-Nations match in Cardiff, Wales beat Scotland, 6-0. England is the other team in the annual tournament.

## Mary Decker, 15, Runs To World Indoor Mark

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 20 (AP).—Mary Decker, 15, set a world record in the women's indoor 1,000-yard run and Dwight Stones broke the American high jump mark last night in the 15th annual Sunlinks Invitational indoor track meet.

Miss Decker led all the way in running 3 minutes 26.7 seconds to obliterate the former mark by 2.7 seconds.

Then the 6-foot-5 Stones soared 7 feet 4 1/4 inches to break by one-quarter inch the previous American best, set by Reynolds Brown in 1973. Stones did not try a higher height, although he was only three-eighths of an inch under the world indoor record.

It was Miss Decker, however, who won the hearts of the crowd, as the small, thin high school student from Orange, Calif., moved into a 10-yard lead at the 500-yard mark. Franck Larrieu then challenged.

With 120 yards to go, Larrieu pulled up right behind Decker, but the 5-foot-4 83-pound youngster pulled away to wipe out the mark of 2:23.4 set last year by Glenda Reiter of Canada.

Larrieu was also under the old records with a 2:27.3 clocking. Earlier, Steve Prefontaine cap-

### College Team Swim Victor By Telephone

GAMBLER, Ohio, Jan. 20 (AP).—Allegheny College of Meadville, Pa., defeated Kenyon College of Ohio yesterday in a swimming meet held by telephone.

Sam Barone, Kenyon sports information director, said the unusual match resulted when some Allegheny swimmers

came down with a 24-hour virus Friday. Their coach, Sam Fens, didn't want them traveling. Barone said Kenyon coach Dick Sloan agreed to hold the match by telephone.

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came down with a 24-hour virus Friday. Their coach, Sam Fens, didn't want them traveling. Barone said Kenyon coach Dick Sloan agreed to hold the match by telephone.

Allegheny won 9 of 13 events, defeating Kenyon this month and was third in the season's opening slalom at Vipiteno, Italy. He also won the Lauberhorn slalom here last winter.

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